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随迁子女异地高考问题研究——以上海市为例

Research on the College Entrance Examination Policy for
Migrant Children——Taking Shanghai as an Example

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摘 要

改革开放以来,随着城市化进程的加快和市场经济对劳动力需求的急剧增长,我国出现了大规模的人口流动,截止到 2015 年,流动人口的数量已经达到了 2.53 亿人。伴随着大规模的人口流动,许多问题相继产生。在教育方面凸显的随迁子女在流入地参加异地高考的问题受到全社会的广泛关注。当前,除西藏外,全国各自治区直辖市都已出台随迁子女异地高考的政策方案,但结果不甚满意,尤其是备受期待的北京、上海等地的异地高考政策开放性很低。如何在充分考虑城市承载能力的客观前提下满足随迁子女的合理诉求、解决随迁子女义务教育后的考试与升学问题,成为维系教育公平和社会稳定的重要课题。

本研究结合我国社会转型发展的时代背景,按照“提出问题——分析问题——解决问题”的基本思路层层展开,以教育公平为切入点,运用文献研究法、访谈法和问卷法等研究方法,对异地高考产生的原因、异地高考改革的现状进行探讨,以上海市为例探讨异地高考改革主要面临哪些困境,并针对这些困境提出合理性建议。全文主要内容有五个部分。第一部分介绍了本研究的选题缘由、研究意义、核心概念界定、文献综述、研究思路与方法。第二部分分析了异地高考在我国产生的背景、哪些因素导致了异地高考问题的出现。第三部分对全国各地异地高考政策方案进行了整理、汇总和分类,在梳理全国异地高考政策的基础上,重点对上海市的异地高考政策进行分析和评价。第四部分为实证研究,在对上海市本地学生和随迁学生问卷调查的基础上,分别对专家学者、教育相关部门人员、本地家长、随迁学生家长、本地学生和随迁学生等相关群体进行访谈,较为深入地了解不同相关群体在异地高考问题上的态度和看法,包括对异地高考政策的态度、对异地高考影响因素的认识、对异地高考政策的改革建议等多个维度。第五部分是研究结论与改革建议,透过对异地高考改革的文献研究以及对上海市异地高考政策实施情况的实证研究,探讨异地高考面临的主要困境,提出针对性的改革意见,为决策者提供可靠参考。

研究表明,上海市异地高考政策虽然发挥了一定作用,但是效果有限,不能满足大部分随迁子女的需求;异地高考改革的关键是准入门槛的制定,上海市异

地高考的准入门槛较高, 依然有进步空间。同时异地高考改革也面临着一些困境。针对异地高考面临的困境和问题, 结合实证调查所得, 我们认为接下来的异地高考改革应该从以下五个方面继续努力: 一、平衡相关利益诉求, 坚持“有条件准入”原则; 二、继续推进户籍制度改革, 完善和改进积分落户政策; 三、改革高考分省配额制, 促进区域公平; 四、加快发展职业教育, 促进教育均衡发展; 五、完善相关教育立法, 为促进教育公平提供法律依据。

关键词: 异地高考; 随迁子女; 上海市; 教育公平

Abstract

Since the Chinese economic reform started in 1978, with the rapid urbanization speed and increasing demands of Chinese labour force, large-scale population movements appeared in China. At the end of 2014, the number of people who have moved out of the countryside and taken up urban residence for more than six months has reached 253 million. Massive migration movements cause many problems. In education, the big challenge is the migrant workers' children cannot attend the college entrance examination in the city they live in. At present, all provinces in the Chinese mainland except Tibet announced policies, however, the result did not look good. Especially in Beijing and Shanghai, the problem is not exactly solved. Therefore, how to meet the reasonable demand of the migrant children for the right to taking the college entrance examination in the city where they live in has become an hot topic, which greatly affects education equity and social stability.

Combining with China's social transformation and development background of the times, According to the basic way of "Putting forward a problem—Analyzing the problem—Solving the problem ", this study focuses on the problem of migrants children's taking college entrance examination in the city where they live in. The author integrated literature analysis, interviewing method and questionnaire method to analyze the reasons, reality and predicaments of the problem. The paper consists of five parts. Firstly, this paper introduced research subject and significance, core conceptions, literature review, thoughts and methods. Secondly, the author try to reveal what causes the emergence of the problem. Thirdly, the author sort out the policy across the country and classify the policies according to different criterions. Based on it, the author pay more attention to the policy in Shanghai. The fourth part is empirical research. Taking Shanghai as an example, the author collected date from students' questionnaire and interviewed experts and scholars, personnel in Shanghai province education examination and parents. In this way, author get some information

about cognition and evaluation of every group. The fifth part is conclusion. Based on empirical research, the author draw the main conclusions of this study, and put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions.

The research found that, Shanghai's policy have played an important role in solving the problem of migrants' children taking college entrance examination. However, the effect is limited. Policy cannot satisfy most migrant children groups' demand. The key of the reform is to change the access threshold which is too strict now in Shanghai, and there are still room for improvement. Meanwhile, the reform is faced with some difficulties. Author believe that the reform should be furthered with the following five aspects: the first is to balance interests among all side and adhere to the "conditional admission" principle; the second is to continue to promote the reform of "hukou" system; the third is to reform the college entrance examination enrollment plan to promote regional equity; the fourth is to develop vocational education and promote development in education; the fifth is to improve the related legislation of education, providing the legal basis.

Key Words: Taking College Entrance Examination in the area of residence; Migrant children; Shanghai; Education equity

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